## **Indiana House of Representatives**

## **News and Information**

Media Office Democratic Caucus John Schorg, Director Statehouse, Room 157 Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 I-800-382-9842 or 1-317-232-9621 Fax Number: 1-317-232-9792

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## REP. VERN TINCHER'S STATEHOUSE REPORT

INDIANAPOLIS – Education policy has taken center stage in the Indiana House in recent days, but our attention also has been focused on the Indiana Senate, where lawmakers are debating the most important issue in this 2005 legislative session: school funding.

Over the past week, House members have debated and voted on a series of measures affecting our children. Discussions have focused on such things as ISTEP testing, kindergarten enrollment dates, moments of silence in our classrooms and even prevention of bullying.

I will talk about these issues in a minute, but it is fair to say that all of them pale next to the school funding debate that is now taking place in the state Senate. Members of the Senate Appropriations Committee have been considering changes to House Bill 1001, the biennial state budget plan authored by Indiana House Republicans.

As this session winds down to its final weeks, I remain hopeful that the Senate will be more supportive of our schools than the House Republicans, who supported a plan that will cut education funding as it raises local property taxes.

Early reports are not encouraging. While the Senate Republican plan provides a little more funding for schools, there are no minimum guarantees, which continues to raise the risk that local property taxes will have to be raised or programs will have to be cut and teachers laid off. The Senate Republican plan freezes state property tax relief, another move that will force local property tax increases.

I will continue to monitor the budget as it works its way through the Senate. Adequate education funding and property tax relief remain my top priorities.

In the House, representatives have devoted much of their time to issues concerning education. Here are several proposals that have received final approval.

Senate Bill 332 requires school corporations to provide a daily opportunity for students to voluntarily recite the Pledge of Allegiance, as well as a daily moment of silence. Any school corporation that is sued because of this law would be defended by the Indiana Attorney General.

Senate Bill 285 requires schools to adopt rules designed to prevent bullying. Officials would have to establish safe school committees and provide added training for school safety specialists. People on both sides of this issue agree that the measure will not stop bullying from taking place, but advocates believe the bill would give teachers and administrators more tools to recognize the behavior and stop it.

Senate Bill 301 requires the state Board of Education to adopt standards covering cheerleading safety in schools. As cheerleading has become a more competitive sport, the risks of serious injuries have increased, but there have been few guidelines to promote safety.

Senate Bill 231 would change the enrollment date for children attending kindergarten. A child who is five years of age by August 1 would be able to attend school that year. At present, a child must be five by July 1 in order to start going to kindergarten that year.

Senate Bill 200 would require all schoolchildren to enroll in the core 40 curriculum, but allow parents to opt out of

the program. Core 40 offers a series of advanced courses in all subjects, with a concentration in math and sciences. I have serious concerns that this plan will add substantial costs to local school corporations at a time when school support is being cut at the state level.

Set for full House action is Senate Bill 371, which would move the state's ISTEP test from the fall to the spring, a change that is estimated to cost more than \$10 million. The merits of a switch are debatable – it is opposed by, among others, Superintendent of Public Instruction Suellen Reed – but I am not sure that we need to be discussing this kind of proposal at a time when school funding may be in short supply.

Senate Bill 281 revives the concept of school vouchers by opening the door to giving tax credits to parents who wish to remove their children from public to either private or home schools. This proposal would take funding away from public schools.

In the next several days, more major deadlines will pass for the 2005 session. House committee work on Senate bills will wrap up on Monday (April 4), and we must take final action on those bills by April 11. That will give us nearly three weeks to conduct House-Senate conference committees and resolve differences on this year's major issues.

Here are other highlights from the past week:

A proposal to mandate daylight-saving time in Indiana was revived this week in the House Public Policy Committee. If this plan becomes law this session, the clock change would become effective at 2 a.m. Sunday, June 5. I will talk more about this legislation in next week's Report.

House Democrats were able to make changes to Senate Bill 242 that will make it easier for people to comply with another proposal that will require people to provide a photo ID in order to vote. These changes will require license branches to be open on the day before and the day of elections in order to issue driver's licenses and state ID cards. Branches also will be open on extended hours on the Saturday after Election Day to give people who have voted on provisional ballots the chance to get proper photo ID.

Two Senate bills approved in the House offer some reorganization of state government offices. SB 56 creates the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, which will handle the duties and responsibilities of the State Emergency Management Agency, the Fire and Building Services Department, the Public Safety and Training Board, the Advanced Life Support Subcommittee and the Public Safety Institute. SB 335 creates the state Office of Tourism.

Senate Bill 467 would use proceeds from the sale of personalized license plates for license branch operations. SB 327 would begin the next general property reassessment in Indiana in 2009, rather than 2007.

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